

MAKES IT \$200,000.

The Subcommittee Reports an Appropriation for the Exposition.

COLONEL LIVINGSTON IS CONFIDENT

He Hopes to Rush the Bill Through the House.

A GOOD ROUND SUM FOR THE EXHIBIT

Secretary Carlisle Leaves the Disposition of the Chicago Building to Congress. Bidders Should Get to Work.

Washington, May 29.—(Special.)—The Atlanta exposition will get \$200,000 from the government. Of this \$50,000 is for the building and \$150,000 for the exhibit.

If the removal of the building is not practicable or if the removal and re-erection of the building are not possible within the amount of the appropriation, then the secretary of the treasury is authorized to have a building erected at Atlanta, the cost not to exceed \$50,000. If the old building is removed, one-half of it is to be reserved for the government exhibit and the rest of the building will be for whatever exhibit is to be under the control of a board of government trustees.

Secretary Carlisle today sent a letter to Hon. L. F. Livingston, chairman of the subcommittee of appropriations of the house of representatives, in regard to the action hitherto taken by the treasury in reference to the sale of the government buildings at Jackson park, Chicago.

After receiving the letter to the building and the sale of the main building to a Chicago house wrecking company, the preparation of the contracts, etc., etc., as previously published, the secretary states that the Chicago house wrecking company which purchased the main building is now insisting on the prompt execution of the contract, and, as the building is now held at the risk of the government, without insurance, he submits that congress should dispose of the pending proposition at the earliest possible day. The secretary states that the contract with L. M. Condit for the small building, not being involved in the proposed action by congress, will be executed at once, and the contract price covered into the treasury, but that the contract for the main building will be held for a reasonable time, in order that he may conform to such action as congress may see proper to take in view of the facts.

An Early Report Expected.

The full appropriations committee meets on Friday, when the subcommittee's report will be laid before it for action. Of the sixteen members of the committee Colonel Livingston is confident that twelve will vote for the bill and that it will at once be reported to the house.

With that done, in order to have early action by congress, the bill, as reported, may be offered as an amendment to the sundry civil bill in the senate by one of the Georgia senators.

It is believed by Colonel Livingston that it will be adopted, and that at least thirty days can be made in the passage of the bill by rushing it through that way. It will take time to move the government building from Chicago. Every day counts. Colonel Livingston is heartily in favor of moving the Chicago building to Atlanta. He has every reason to believe it can be done within the appropriation of \$50,000. It is several times larger than any new building that could be erected for that sum.

Further than this Colonel Livingston thinks that Atlanta contractors should bid on moving the building. Estimates from Chicago contractors are that it can be moved for \$30,000, less freight charges, which should not carry it above \$40,000. He thinks the bill, as reported by the subcommittee today is sure to pass, and that contractors may begin to figure on the matter at once and submit bids.

Endorsed at Washington.

The board of trade of Washington gave a hearing this afternoon to Colonel Avery and passed unanimously the following resolutions, offered by Alexander D. Anderson, who was prominent in the great Columbian exposition:

"Whereas, the city of Washington has a keen and obvious interest in the material development, progress and prosperity of the southern states, all of which will be promoted by the Cotton States and International exposition at Atlanta, and

"Whereas, one of the leading features of said exposition is the development of more intimate commercial and social relations between the nineteen sister republics of the three Americas, which movement was for a period of four years earnestly advocated by the citizens of Washington through a board of promotion, therefore, be it

"Resolved by the Washington board of trade, that we heartily favor the exposition as timely, meritorious in plan and scope and of international importance.

"Resolved further, that we favor participation in the exposition by the general government as liberally as it has for many years past participated in the great international exhibitions in Paris, London, Vienna, Brussels, Philadelphia, New Orleans, Chicago and other places."

Senator Gordon, who has been down to LaGrange to deliver a speech, will spend the night in Richmond, at the reunion, and be here Thursday.

Senator and Mrs. Walsh went to Augusta last night to the immigration convention.

Mr. and Mrs. Sam Cooper, of Americus, and Mr. Walter Chisholm, of Savannah, are here.

THE TEN PER CENT REPEAL.

Several Speeches on the Bill in the House Yesterday.

Washington, May 29.—Tomorrow being Decoration Day, Mr. Catches at the opening of the session today moved that when the house adjourned it be until Thursday at noon. Agreed to.

Committees having been called for reports, the house went into committee of the whole—Mr. Richardson, of Tennessee, in the chair—on the 10 per cent bank tax bill. The first speaker was Mr. Cox, democrat, of Tennessee, who was permitted to speak without limit. He favored the repeal of the law.

At 2:30 o'clock Mr. Cox concluded his remarks, having spoken almost two hours. Mr. Johnson, republican, of Indiana, a member of the committee on banking and currency, was the next speaker, taking a position opposite to Mr. Cox.

Mr. Johnson spoke an hour and three-

quarters and was followed by Mr. Black, democrat, of Georgia, also a member of the committee. He first referred to the statement made by Mr. Springer, chairman of the committee, which was, he said, not the least of the strange doctrines advanced by the latter, that the supreme court was the final arbiter of what the constitution meant and was that its decision was binding on the house. It would be, he said, remembered that at least in one instance in this congress (the repeal of the federal election laws) that doctrine was entirely repudiated. The congress was a co-ordinate branch of the government and was not dependent upon the supreme court for an interpretation of the constitution than it was upon the house. In support of this Mr. Black quoted Jefferson's letters to John Adams upon this subject, which he commended to the chairman. Mr. Black traced the passage of the 10 per cent tax law through the senate, as he said, to supplement the history of the bill the house had given Mr. Cox's speech, for the purpose of quoting eminent democratic authority to show that the law was believed by the leaders quoted to be unconstitutional.

Without concluding his remarks Mr. Black gave way to a motion that the committee rise. This was agreed to and at 5 o'clock the house adjourned until Thursday.

MAJOR BLACK ON THE BANKS.

The Georgian Makes a Strong Reply to Mr. Springer.

Washington, May 29.—(Special.)—Major Black, of the Augusta district, got the floor this afternoon forty minutes before adjournment, and began a speech in favor of the repeal of the state bank tax, making an exceedingly strong argument. Major Black took the ground that the prohibitory tax on the issue of state banks was unconstitutional, quoting to sustain his position from Thomas B. Hendricks and other great democratic lawyers in speeches made when congress imposed the tax. He simply, ridiculed the argument of Mr. Springer. Though it was late in the day, and the house had turned out, every member present carried around the Georgian, and they applauded his splendid argument soundly. Though Major Black has made several speeches during this congress, none have compared with this one. He is a member of the committee, knows the question thoroughly, and is making a magnificent argument, delivered with splendid effect. His oratory at times today reached a height which called forth the greatest applause from his hearers. The house adjourned over until Thursday, when Major Black will conclude his speech.

SENATOR GORMAN IS SICK.

Office-Seekers Have Literally Worn Him Out.

Washington, May 29.—Senator Gorman has not been in his seat in the senate since the day he delivered his recent speech upon the tariff bill. It was known that he was indisposed, but each day the announcement was made that rest was all he needed. Today, however, the senator's brother is quoted as saying that Senator Gorman is a very sick man. Overwork, he says, is the cause of Mr. Gorman's illness. He is suffering from the neuralgia with which he has been suffering for several years, he has suffered from some trouble with his kidneys. He is also suffering from the effects of nervousness which have brought on frequent attacks of insomnia, which later have also been aggravated by his old enemy, neuralgia.

MRS. MAYBRICK'S MOTHER

Appeals to the Press in Behalf of Her Daughter.

London, May 29.—An appeal has been made by the Baroness Rouques, the mother of Mrs. Maybrick, to the press of England and America, asking their aid in behalf of her daughter, now serving a life sentence in the working prison for the murder of her husband. The appeal is accompanied by a pamphlet containing the latest evidence gathered in favor of the prisoner. Included in this evidence is an affidavit, dated February 9, 1894, in which it is declared that the prescription found by the baroness in the Bible formerly owned by the late James Maybrick is identical with the prescription which included arsenic compounded by Apothecary Broutin, in Paris, for Maybrick in 1873.

The baroness attributes the refusal of the home office to reopen the case of her daughter to the fact that the home office authorities are in possession of adverse evidence which they obtained secretly. She appeals for the assistance of the press of an American and as a mother.

Governor Lovell's Address.

Topeka, Kas., May 29.—Ex-Adjutant General Artz, at the head of his commonwealthers, marched from their army this afternoon to the office of the governor, to attend the elections and each of the fifty men were registered, all announcing their intention of returning from Washington in time to vote at the November election. The commonwealthers were marched to the state-house grounds and addressed from the statehouse steps by Governor Lovell. He said that while he did not fully appreciate the method adopted by the commonwealthers to accomplish the desired end, that they had a perfect right to travel over the country at will, and that no one had any right to interfere with them. He said that he would visit Washington in their interests as everybody. The army will go to Leavenworth tomorrow and join General Sanders's army.

Commonwealthers Sent Up.

Helena, Mont., May 29.—Leaders of the Seattle contingent of the United States army were brought into the United States court today to answer the charge of contempt in seizing a train on the Northern Pacific railroad at the western line of the state, May 18th. W. J. Kelly, the leader, who is a brother of the Kelly whose army is now in St. Louis, was sentenced to the county jail for six months. The charge was that he had served two terms in the penitentiary and was released in January, was also given six months. William Blair, Stewart Lackey and Tom Davidson were each sentenced to thirty days in jail. In passing sentence, Judge Knowles said the whole army seemed to be crossing the country with a purpose in view which did not commend itself to reasonable men.

Discharged the Clerks.

Washington, May 29.—The wholesale discharge of clerks for which Secretary Lamont has so long been preparing, took place in the war department today, nearly three hundred employees receiving notices that their services were no longer required. Many of them were also notified that they would be allowed pay until various dates in June on account of regular leaves of absence.

One Company May Be Retained.

Columbia, S. C., May 29.—(Special.)—The military inquiry into the conduct of the Columbia companies during the dispensary riots continues. The indications are that Captain Alston's company, the Richmond Volunteers, will be retained in the service and that the Governor's Guards and Columbia Zouaves will be dismissed.

AFTER THE WRITERS.

The Sugar Trust Scandal Committee Wants to Seize Correspondents.

THEY ARE THREATENED WITH THE JAIL

Senator Hill Defends the Boys and Makes Good Points.

HE GIVES THE COMMITTEE ADVICE

Call the Men Who Are Suspected of Being Implicated, and Let Them Tell What They Know or Make Denial.

Washington, May 29.—(Special.)—The senate bribery investigation committee struck off on a sidetrack today. They were apparently getting close to the fox in the race, and, perhaps, fearing that they might run up on him, they struck off on the trail of a rabbit, which they happened to cross. Now the race is after the rabbit, and the senatorial hounds are barking very loud and running wildly through the woods. The noise they are making in the rabbit chase is calculated to make the public, which has been watching the race, forget the fox.

The committee members were getting lots of information from the newspaper men, but these men very properly refused to divulge the names of their informants. In consequence, the committee, instead of calling before it the senators and the government officials, and officials of the sugar trust and brokers who were said to have advanced copies of the tariff bill, struck off on a sidetrack to force the newspaper men to tell the sources of their news. They reported Schriver and Edwards, two of the correspondents, to the senate for being in contempt in refusing to give the names of their informants, and, under an old law, called upon the vice president to certify the facts to the district attorney of the District of Columbia to prosecute them. Under the law they can be sent to jail from one month to a year.

Though Senator Hill made a point of order against the report, the vice president ruled it in order, and under it he is instructed to act. Two resolutions are, therefore, now pending, one from Hill to instruct the vice president not to act until further orders by the senate, and one from Senator Dolph to have the correspondents appear before the bar of the senate and have the senate proceed against them. Senator Hill appealed from the vice president's ruling, and made a vigorous speech against the action of the committee, holding that instead of running off on sidetracks, the committee should summon the senators and other government officials whose names have been mentioned, and who have been implicated in the charges, and have them testify. But the committee is not inclined to do this. They are bringing the whole matter around to a chase after the newspaper men. They are not attempting to purge the senate.

Might as Well Drop It.

As a matter of fact, it would be as well to stop the investigation now, for the chances are that nothing will come out of it. They can't get proof of senators speculating, and, if proof was gotten, what then? It is simply a violation of propriety. It is not a criminal offense, and, under the law, they can't be prosecuted. Then, as to the influence of the sugar trust upon the committee that prepared the bill, nothing can be proven. There may be senators under obligations to the trust people, doubtless there are some, and these senators probably forced the schedule, but there is no way of proving what caused these senators to be under obligations to or under the influence of the trust. It is known that the trust forced the schedule, but this committee nor any other committee or court can ever get at the details.

Thus the senate committee is reflecting no credit upon itself or upon the senate in attempting to have newspaper men jailed for refusing to violate the confidence imposed in them by giving the names of men who give them news. You had just as well ask a correspondent from whom he got his news, or a question as to whether or not there was any cutting indulged in at Nashville, the commissioner said: "Yes, but not so pronounced as at other points. Rates to Nashville were reduced in obedience to the demand of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Louisville and Nashville managements. They said that they didn't intend to have Nashville bottled up; that the rates to Nashville must be kept in line with other points, no matter what the reductions were."

Shot the Overseer.

Day's Gap, Ala., May 29.—(Special.)—At Mountain Valley mines near this place this morning George Jones, a negro, shot and killed the overseer of the mine, and was kept in line with other points, no matter what the reductions were."

Mr. Carlisle Vindicated.

The committee today examined Senators Venable, Jones and Vest, of the finance committee, in regard to the charges made concerning the efforts of the sugar trust to influence legislation. They made a general denial of the charges made of the exercise of influence by the sugar trust and specifically contradicted the story that Secretary Carlisle had made a secret visit to the committee and demanded that the sugar interest be protected because of the democratic party's indebtedness to the sugar trust. They agreed that Secretary Carlisle had not made such a visit to the committee, but that if such a sugar people had been given in Edwards's letter, or on any other account.

They also denied the report that a meeting had been held by the committee on the Sunday before the tariff bill was reported for the consideration of the sugar schedule, and that if such sugar people had been together in an adjoining room while the committee was in session at any time they were not cognizant of the fact.

The following are the salient points of the testimony of Senator Caffery, of Louisiana, as laid before the senate today:

After reading the "Holland" letter, where reference was made to Mr. Caffery's making a schedule, Mr. Caffery said:

"In so far as any part of this statement connects me with any conference with the committee on the tariff bill, I have nothing to say."

The Californians Say He Pocketed Their Money.

St. Louis, May 29.—There is a storm gathering about the head of General Kelly, of the California industrial army. The members of the army will tomorrow, make charges before United States Commissioner Crawford against their commander. When the command left Des Moines it included a platoon of eleven men who sailed in a boat purchased by their own money. They are the Sacramento wing of the army which was opposed to Kelly from the start. They say that the money carried by their sailing was turned over to Kelly, but that Kelly wanted to get rid of them because they knew of his alleged irregular use of money contributed by the public. At Chicago they state Kelly took possession of their boat and turned it adrift, leaving them on shore. They arrived here on foot today. Ex-Colonel Speed also arrived and proposed to enlist matters for the general who set him ashore on a sand bar. The industrials were feted today as though they were a conquering army returning from victory.

Commissioner Convicted.

Birmingham, Ala., May 29.—Robert Charben, who, for two years, was federal commissioner at Atlanta, Ala., was today convicted in the United States court of pre-senting false accounts to the government, and was sentenced to one year's imprisonment. He appealed to the United States court and gave bond for \$100. There are

ROADS KNOCKED OUT

They Lose the Famous Social Circle Case Before the Circuit Court.

LONG AND SHORT HAUL INVOLVED

A Hundred Other Cases Depend on the Decision in This Case.

IT MEANS MILLIONS TO THE ROADS

A Through Line is Defined—A Great Victory for the Interstate Commerce Commission.

New Orleans, La., May 29.—In the United States circuit court of appeals today Judges Pardee, Locke and McCormick gave the following decision on the long and short haul case, the title being:

"The interstate commerce commission vs. the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company. Appeal from the circuit court of the United States for the northern district of Georgia."

"Ordered, That the decree of the circuit court be annulled, avoided and reversed, and that this case be remanded to the said circuit court, with instructions to enter a decree in favor of the complainant, the interstate commerce commission, and against the defendant—the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway Company, commanding and restraining said defendant, its officers, servants and attorneys, to cease and desist from making any greater charge in the aggregate on barges, carriages and on other freight of the first class carried in less than carloads from Cincinnati to Social Circle than they charge on such freight from Cincinnati to Augusta; that they so desist and refrain within five days after the entry of each decree, and in case they or any of them shall fail to obey said order, condemning the said defendants, and each of them, to pay \$100 a day for every day thereafter they shall so fail, and denying the relief prayed for in relation to charges on freight from Cincinnati to Augusta. The said defendants to pay all costs of court."

The interstate commerce commission's side of the case was argued before the circuit court by counsel N. J. Hammond, of Atlanta, and ex-United States Senator Edmunds, two of the ablest lawyers in the United States.

This decision is one of the most important that has ever been delivered affecting railroads. A hundred cases are pending in the United States awaiting the decision of this one. If sustained by the supreme court of the United States it will cut the railroads out of their per cent of their revenues and will seriously affect distributing points.

COMMISSIONER STAHLMAN TALKS.

He Calls a Meeting to Be Held Tomorrow to Handle the Rate War.

Nashville, Tenn., May 29.—(Special.)—Commissioner Stahlman, of the Southern Railway and Steamship Association, has made public his action with regard to the rate war which has been going on for some time. He has been trying to stop the manipulation of rates from the east, and, having failed, has issued an order to reduce the rates from New York to all points in the association's territory 60 per cent. This reduces the rate to Nashville from 90 cents to 30 cents. Mr. Stahlman, it is understood, stated at a recent meeting of the association that the roads could fight the east out of the business, but that he would direct the fight whenever it came. Mr. Stahlman has called a meeting of the association, to be held in Atlanta Thursday next. Mr. Stahlman has asked about his order today and said: "I don't know that I care to talk about this matter. It is a deplorable condition of affairs. I have been fighting against it for two years, and it is only because I believe that some decisive action is necessary that I have decided to put the extremely low rates into effect. Members have not been honest with each other, and they have been trying to get the honest members of the association have suffered at the hands of the rascals who have been taking their business from them and we shall probably not have a change of these conditions until the people who own the railroad properties in the south take a deeper interest in their management."

In answer to a question as to whether or not there was any cutting indulged in at Nashville, the commissioner said: "Yes, but not so pronounced as at other points. Rates to Nashville were reduced in obedience to the demand of the Nashville, Chattanooga and St. Louis and the Louisville and Nashville managements. They said that they didn't intend to have Nashville bottled up; that the rates to Nashville must be kept in line with other points, no matter what the reductions were."

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four other similar charges against him for which he is being tried. This trial has created the greatest of sensations in Alabama. There are six other commissioners and deputy United States marshals under similar indictments.

MADE CONFLICTING STATEMENTS.

Chico Seems to Have Made the Same Mistake the Parrot Made.

Charleston, S. C., May 29.—(Special.)—A rather queer case came up in the courts today as a sort of corollary of the late dispensary law. It was in the nature of the arrest of Vincent Chico, the Italian delicatessen dealer, who was the first victim of the dispensary law that there was who was frequently raided under the dispensary law. Immediately subsequent to the decision of the supreme court declaring the dispensary law unconstitutional, a reporter in one of the city papers published an alleged interview with Chico, in which the latter was reported as declaring in the elation of the moment that he knew the law was unconstitutional and that he had been selling liquor all the time.

Governor Tillman's attention being attracted by the statement, and it appearing to him that there was a discrepancy between it and an oath Chico had previously taken to the effect that he had not sold any liquor since the dispensary law went into effect in order to retain a refund of \$50 in the year's license which he had originally taken out, he (the governor) last week sent down peremptory orders to the county treasurer, Mr. Walters, to have proceedings entered against Chico for perjury. The case was heard before a justice today. Chico was defended by Mr. George S. Legare.

The principal witness was a reporter for The Sun, who testified that in an interview with Chico some time ago Chico declared to him (the witness) that he had been selling liquor during the time the dispensary law was in effect. Mr. Legare, the counsel for Chico, held that the word "liquor" did not mean whisky only; it referred to all kinds of liquors, and on this ground Mr. Legare held that the evidence given was not sufficient. Mr. Legare said that Chico had mentioned that he had sold liquor, not specifying any particular liquor. The judge, after reviewing the case, held that there was not sufficient evidence to convict Chico and dismissed the case.

LOOKS LIKE A BLUFF.

A Man Charged with Horse Stealing Disappears on the Eve of Trial.

Hattiesburg, Miss., May 29.—(Special.)—Hattiesburg was treated to a genuine sensation this morning by the mysterious disappearance of Ray Coy, whose case was to have been called today for horse stealing. Coy was employed at Kelly's saw-mill as night watchman and it was his duty as night watchman to blow the whistle to call the men to work every morning. The whistle failed to blow, the day first man went to the mill and saw Coy's hat and coat saturated with blood. The ground showed evidence of a scuffle. A .38-caliber bullet was found lodged in a post hard by the fence, tending to show that if assassinated it was the work of two men. Coy was a man of about thirty years of age, and the opinion prevails that he skipped to avoid going to trial. Judge A. G. Mayers called the case and took a \$5,000 bond against Coy's bondsmen. The bond was \$500.

SUCCEEDED IN WAKING HIM.

But the Pistol Went Off and the Boy May Die.

Greenville, S. C., May 29.—(Special.)—A shooting affair took place this morning six miles above Greenville in which Marion Lock, a sixteen-year-old boy, received his death wound. About 6 o'clock this morning Mr. Lock sent a colored man, Milton Johnson, upstairs to wake his son to get ready for breakfast. The colored man woke the boy. Seeing a revolver on the mantle, in a spirit of playfulness, he took it, pointed it at the boy's head. Unfortunately the revolver was self-cocking and the shot, being unacquainted with the weapon, pulled the trigger and the bullet crashed into the boy's head. Several physicians have examined the victim and pronounce the case hopeless. The negro almost wild with grief, as he was very much attached to the boy. The parents exonerate Johnson from any intent to hurt their son.

WALTHALL'S LETTER.

The Senator Makes a Plea for Party Unity.

Memphis, Tenn., May 29.—The Commercial this morning publishes an open letter from Senator E. C. Walthall, of Mississippi, in which he urges democrats to stand together in support of President Cleveland's administration. Although he is in favor of the free coinage of silver, Senator Walthall says he believes it is suicidal for democrats to fall out and fight over the financial question when there are so many other questions of equal importance, the tariff, for instance, to be acted upon. In closing his letter he makes a strong plea for party unity. The continued supremacy of the democratic party in the southern states is of paramount importance, he says, and democrats should bury side issues and support the president.

KILLED WITHOUT WARNING.

A Tennessee Farmer Assassinate a Neighbor About Their Lands.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 29.—(Special.)—A bloody tragedy took place today on the streets of Rockwood, Tenn., seventy miles north of the Chattanooga Southern railway. In cold blood, without a word of dispute, Holman Hinds emptied the contents of a shotgun into John Montgomery. Both men were well-to-do farmers of Roane county. Montgomery is highly respected. The wounded man died in a few hours, and his murderer was arrested. An old dispute over land led to the crime.

STRIKERS RETURN TO WORK.

They Will Soon Be Turning Out Coal.

Chattanooga, Tenn., May 29.—(Special.)—Three hundred striking miners, out by McBridge's orders, returned to work today at Ralston, Tenn. This break will do much toward relieving the coal famine imminent in this city.

SAFE BLOWERS AT YORKVILLE.

The Town Experiences Its First Visit from Crackmen.

Yorkville, S. C., May 29.—(Special.)—The safe in the office of the three C's railroad, at this place, was blown open last night. It is supposed that the job was done by professional crackmen. They got about \$50 in cash. They did not visit any other business place in Yorkville and no clue to their identity. This is the first visit from safe crackmen that Yorkville has ever had.

Breckinridge Will Appeal.

Lexington, Ky., May 29.—Colonel Breckinridge said today that he would carry the matter of Judge Bradley's refusal to allow his counsel to file a bill of exceptions to the supreme court. He declined to express an opinion as to the judge's refusal. Colonel Breckinridge says he will not make a personal campaign and laughs at Colonel Owens's attack on him, saying it is a sign of defeat to get angry at persons. He is confident with the outlook for his success. He leaves for Washington tomorrow.

IT WAS A FAKE DUEL

A Lawyer and a Newspaper Man Put Up a Sham Fight.

FOOLS WERE THEIR WEAPONS

Red Ink Was Used to Give the Appearance of Blood.

REV. TOM DIXON CONDEMNS FLOWER

The Governor Was Doing Very Well at Law. Accurate—Brooklynites Cannot Keep Out of the Trolley's Way.

New York, May 29.—(Special Correspondence.)—Two or three of our big dailies have been taken in by a mock duel in Boston the other night. A party of newspaper men got it up to test the courage of two young men who were always boasting of their fighting qualities. The principals were Delos Goldsmith, night manager of the City Press Association, and John Crowley, a young lawyer. Two weeks ago a story that these two men were at odds over a young lady was circulated. The two youths whose fighting talk had aroused doubts as to their real courage heard the story with substantial additions, and were asked to act as seconds for Goldsmith. Both accepted. Crowley's seconds had been let into the secret. The two victims were given daily hints of the coming struggle for gore. One backed out, and another green second had to be secured for Goldsmith. Both principals practiced fencing in Crowley's office. The party took two carriages Sunday and drove to Long's spot on the second floor of the hotel. Another newspaper man who had got a hint of the duel, but who did not know that it was a mock affair, followed in a third carriage to get a "big scoop."

The hackmen were told the secret and they obligingly arranged the carriages so that the combatants could have light from the carriage lamps. After the preliminary steps had been taken the foils were produced, but the green seconds did not notice that the ends were rendered harmless by buttons. Goldsmith's seconds tried to dissuade the principals from fighting, but when they failed they showed grit enough to stick it out, and later one of them tried to sell the story to the newspapers. The reporter who had followed viewed the combat from behind a clump of bushes.

It had been arranged that the lawyer should fall wounded, and in order to provide blood one of the seconds put red ink on his fingers and the other produced a handkerchief saturated with red liquid. This evidence frightened Goldsmith's seconds. They hurried him into their carriage and back to the city, where they deserted him after accompanying him to his office.

The bloody handkerchief was thrown into the road, where it was picked up by the reporter to bolster up his scoop. Goldsmith's night assistants at the City Press Association had not been informed of the affair, but they kept their ears open, and when Crowley's seconds visited the office and acknowledged "satisfaction," the man in charge sent out a story of the mysterious duel, suppressing the names.

Goldsmith's best story was that when he learned today that his own staff had been fooled. If required a good deal of explanation to convince the police that the affair was a hoax, but the absence of wounds on the principals was sufficient.

Governor Flower Denounced.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in his sermon yesterday morning at Association hall severely condemned Governor Flower's veto of the police investigation bill. He was crowded to its fullest capacity, and Mr. Dixon was even more than usually vehement in his denunciation of the alleged corruption of the police department, as exposed by Dr. Parkhurst. He said in part: "The function of the governor is simply one of restraint upon legislation which is unconstitutional in its character. But in this veto the governor went far beyond his way to act as the champion of the police board. He declared in so many words that the investigation of the police department of New York would be a piece of partisan legislation. Well, if that is the case, the question is, what made it so? This department, of all others, should be further removed from political influence. It is strictly non-partisan. Now, if the governor vetoes the appropriation bill for investigating the department it is an acknowledgment that it has been running in the interest of a clique and that it does not represent the people of New York, but that it is machinery being used for partisan purposes. Its machinery has been used for personal aggrandizement in the past, and is being so used at present."

"It

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10 PAGES.

ATLANTA, GA., May 30, 1894.

The Government and the Exposition

The information received from Washington that the subcommittee of the appropriations committee of the house, to which was referred for special investigation and report, the bill looking to a government building and exhibit at the Cotton States and International exposition, has unanimously agreed to recommend an appropriation of \$200,000 for this purpose. This is exceedingly gratifying and gives increased hope and encouragement for the exposition.

The subcommittee, which has been considering the bill for two weeks, was appointed by Chairman Sayres, of the appropriations committee, and consists of Messrs. Livingston of Georgia, Brookshire of Indiana, and Robertson of Louisiana, democrats, and Cogswell of Massachusetts, and Cannon of Illinois, republicans. The committee has had several sessions and has investigated the matter in every detail. The bill recommended appropriates \$50,000 for the transfer of the great government building at the world's fair, from Chicago to Atlanta, if it can be done within this amount, and, if not, a new building will be erected. It also appropriates \$150,000 for the installation and administration of the government exhibit. The government building at Chicago cost \$375,000 and its removal to Atlanta is considered not only feasible, but advisable. If this is accomplished it will be seen that, with the original cost of the government building the appropriation will amount to considerably more than \$500,000.

The committee on appropriations will soon be called together to act on the report of the subcommittee, and it is believed that the bill will go to the house with its unanimous recommendation, in which event its passage by the house will simply be a question of time, and short time at that.

Congressman Livingston, chairman of the subcommittee, has worked zealously in behalf of the success of the measure, and fully merits the cordial telegram of thanks sent him yesterday by President Collier, of the exposition, who asked him to continue his highly creditable efforts and urge as speedily as possible in order that the bill may be sent to the senate to receive the consideration of that body without unnecessary delay.

To Georgia's entire representation in congress the exposition is greatly indebted for the favor with which the proposition has been received, and the active efforts of our senators and representatives, as well as the cordial interest of Secretary Smith, induces the belief that there is no possible doubt that the bill will soon become a law, and that the great exposition to be held in Atlanta next year will receive the federal recognition so essential to enable us to place the great movement on the vast international scope planned for it.

The outlook is promising indeed, and if congress does its part, as now seems certain, we will have in Atlanta next year the greatest exposition ever held in the southern states, and one which, in the practical and substantial results that will follow, will be of more direct benefit to the whole country in the extension of its trade relations than any exposition ever held in the United States.

What Is the Explanation?

The Financier, of New York, under the head of "Straws," prints the following interesting information:

The imports of merchandise from January 1st to May 17th were \$35,716,683, and \$57,502,770 were withdrawn from the custom house during the same time. Breadstuffs exports during ten months ending April 30th, were valued at \$142,356,115. Foreign banks report nearly \$75,000,000 more gold and silver than one year ago. Not a single week has passed this year that the Bank of England did not gain \$15,000 in gold. We imported \$40,968,000 more gold than we exported during ten months preceding April 30th, and exported \$1,565,000 more silver than we imported during the same time. Exports of gold since January 1st exceed imports about \$1,000,000. The total balance of trade in our favor with foreign countries during ten months prior to April 30th was \$238,012,982, against a debit balance of \$8,563,945 the preceding similar period. Our gold reduction took equals England's gain.

In its editorial columns The Financier makes no definite allusion to this remarkable situation; and yet it seems to us that it is the duty of a professed financial expert never to rest until he has explained it at least to his own satisfaction. But the expert who edits The Financier doesn't even make an attempt in that direction.

The truth is, there has been and is now

a tendency on the part of all the financial writers to avoid explaining the remarkable phenomena that have followed the establishment of the single gold standard in this country. There is certainly nothing more remarkable in our economic history than the fact that we have been sending out gold during the present month. Our exports have exceeded our imports, as The Financier shows, by a considerable sum, and yet we are exporting gold. The treasury reserve has been reduced from \$100,000,000 to something less than \$80,000,000, and every dollar of it has been exported. Why?

The Financial Chronicle says it is because we have "an inelastic currency." But a little while ago, it said that the Sherman law was the cause. We have had the inelastic currency for more than thirty years, and the Sherman law has been repealed.

The truth is, the gold is going out because we have the single gold standard. Under the operations of that system the treasury pays out gold on the demand of the note holder, and thus opens the treasury vaults to foreign bankers.

There will have to be another issue of bonds if the reserve is to be maintained, and this means more taxation for the people.

Senator Walthall's Letter.

Senator Walthall has written a very important letter to his constituents in Mississippi in which he makes an appeal for harmony in the party. The senator's letter is important for the reason that he bases his plea on grounds which all democrats can understand and which they can all endorse. He declares that although he is in favor of the free coinage of silver, he believes it is suicidal for democrats to fall out and fight over the financial questions when party unity is of paramount importance in the southern states. Senator Walthall says that while he is for free coinage, he is the loyal friend of the administration.

As we have said, the grounds on which Senator Walthall bases his plea for party harmony and unity are such as all democrats can appreciate. The Constitution has contended that it would be fatal to democratic harmony to place themselves in the position of endorsing a policy that they did not believe in—the demonetization of silver and the seigniorage veto. The Alabama democrats untangled that skein in the most candid way. They endorsed the administration, but did not retreat from their position on the financial question.

Senator Walthall does not place himself in a false position before his people, nor does he ask them to place themselves in a false position before the country. He is for the free coinage of silver, and he knows that the democrats of his state are for it, nor would he have them declare to the contrary, but he urges them not to seek issue with the administration though disagreeing with it in this and other details.

The Constitution can see no reason why the democrats of Mississippi should not follow the advice of their senator, especially when they can do so without surrendering any of their convictions or beliefs.

There never was a time when party harmony and party unity were more necessary in the south than now. An endorsement of the administration such as Senator Walthall has suggested—such as the democrats of Alabama gave—does not affect the financial issue in the slightest degree. It does not alter the attitude of the south as regards silver coinage. It leaves it to continue its fight for bi-metallicism.

Harmony is essential. Without that there will never be a settlement of any question.

A New English Craze.

We have already referred to the sensation created in England by a black woman named Ida B. Wells, who is lecturing against lynch law in the south.

As this woman has succeeded in winning many people, clergymen and newspapers in England over to her side, and as her horrible stories of southern brutality are likely to have a wide circulation among our enemies, it is well to have the cause of her hostility towards the south explained.

The Wells woman wrote editorials for a colored newspaper in Memphis about two years ago, and was run out of the state for writing the following:

Nobody in this section (the south) believes the old threadbare lie that negro men criminally assault white women. If southern white men are not careful they will overreach themselves, and public sentiment will then be reached which will be very damaging to the reputation of the women.

She went north and lectured and then proceeded to England where she draws big audiences and easily fills her purse. The London Chronicle says of her lectures:

When we read of such atrocities, we ask ourselves whether the southern states are really fitted for self-government; whether people who outrage the most elementary rights of humanity are fitted to be fellow citizens of the same commonwealth with the descendants of the Pictish Fathers. Not that these latter are wholly innocent. In the old days of slavery it took the north a long time to perceive its criminal nature; and now there is not in the north that burning hatred of this atrocious lynching which we might expect from those who boast so loudly of their enlightenment and liberty. If the north cannot be relied on to lead the way in overthrowing the lynching of negroes, how may that be attained? By rousing a sentiment which shall in due time reach the consciences of the better element in the southern states. To effect a change should be the self-appointed task of the Christian churches of the United States, and to provoke those churches to such a good work is the function of the religious leaders of this old country, which, amid all her vices and sins, has never permitted the foot of a slave to rest upon her soil.

This eruption of British indignation is the more remarkable when we think of the English outrages in every country invaded or conquered by them. Only a few months ago a newspaper in south Africa in a British settlement contained numerous stories of the cruel treatment of negroes by Englishmen. A Cape Colony judge told a man who was tried before him for killing four negroes that he had made a mistake in not killing

more of them. The laws in that colony prohibit negroes from carrying walking sticks or weapons of any kind. On one occasion sixty negroes were publicly flogged to the point of death because they attempted to walk on the sidewalk used by the whites.

With this record of their own wrong doing before them, the British are shedding tears over the alleged cruelty of the southern whites to the blacks, and are petting and pampering the vicious negroes who were driven from Memphis on account of her foul libels upon the women of the south.

The people on the other side of the water are belated with their crusade. Even in the north it is now admitted that lynching is not a sectional crime. Nor is it directed against any one race. It is the wild justice of people who are provoked by some exceptional crime, but in every section lynching is under the ban of the law and of public opinion. Our officials and newspapers are working hard to suppress the evil, and the exaggerated stories told by the Wells woman have very little foundation.

But the friends of Ida Wells in England do not deserve a serious or a respectful answer until they first make an effort to stop the inhuman treatment of negroes in south Africa by the British colonists. When they have accomplished a reform in that quarter they can talk to us with better grace.

Democratic Duty.

In the course of his admirable speech on the tariff bill, Senator Walsh made the following remarks on the silver question:

While it is desirable to secure the remonetization of silver by international agreement, still, if the opportunity offered, I would not hesitate to vote for free coinage with or without international agreement, believing that the immense resources and productive energies of this country would enable our government to sustain it on a parity with gold, and compel recognition for it from the nations of the world. The senator quoted the record of the governments of Europe. If our census returns be correct, and I take it for granted they are, the decade from 1880 to 1890 shows the most marvelous growth and increase of wealth in the history of the world. The increase in population has been from 50,000,000 to 62,000,000, or 24 per cent, and the increase in wealth from \$40,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000, or about 25 per cent. With this immense growth of population and wealth, the United States ought to be in a position to establish and maintain its own financial policy, as it does the republican form of government, independent of the nations of Europe.

I agree with the senator from Pennsylvania (Mr. Cameron), that "if the United States would cut herself adrift from Europe and take outright to silver, she would have all America and Asia at her back, and would command the markets of both continents. The barrier of gold would be more fatal than any barrier of a custom house. The bond of silver would be stronger than any bond of free trade."

The Financial News of London to the effect that if the United States were to adopt a silver basis tomorrow British trade would be affected before the year was out. It is refreshing and wholesome to hear such a straightforward declaration in favor of a democratic principle and a platform pledge—particularly at this time when so many men are hedging and dodging and quibbling. There never was a time when the democrats of the country were more in need of information as to the attitude of those whom they have chosen to be their leaders. They see men, who for twenty years have professed to be in favor of the remonetization of silver as one of the essentials of democratic policy and of the country's prosperity, dodging behind meaningless phrases, twisting the plain language of the platform out of all shape, and apparently ready to surrender their convictions.

We do not know that Senator Walsh's manly and democratic declaration will be helpful to the class of politicians who are proceeding with alacrity to an equivocal endorsement of the single gold standard. But we do know that it will be received with gratitude by the people who put faith in their party's pledges, and who are now experiencing some of the appalling results of the single gold standard.

From the day the discovery was made that the republicans had surreptitiously demonetized silver, the democratic party has pledged itself to undo that crime. In its national conventions, in its state conventions, in its newspapers and in the declarations of its recognized leaders, it has pledged itself to the people to remonetize silver and thus enlarge our currency basis to fit the demands of our trade, our industries, and our enterprise. It has pledged itself to reopen the mints to silver and to restore our currency to its old status—to the status that existed from 1792 to the day the demonetization act was smuggled through by the republican leaders in 1873.

In the little extract we have quoted from his speech, Senator Walsh represents thoroughly the democratic principle and the democratic promise to the people in the matter of the restoration of silver as a part of the standard money of the country. And the people will hail his strong and unequivocal utterances at this time when so many men whom they have trusted, and whose courage and candor they have admired, stand hesitating, doubtful and with hushed voices, in the presence of a great issue—the greatest issue the people have ever been called on to settle by the ballot.

The issue is upon us and it cannot be evaded. The pressure of it is upon every man, woman and child in the land, upon all business, upon all forms of industry, upon all the forces and energies that make a people prosperous and contented, and upon those who earn their living by the labor of their hands. The people cannot escape this issue if they would, and the party will be compelled to recognize its overwhelming importance before many months have gone by.

Democrats cannot evade the issue nor settle it by denouncing the administration or criticizing it; they cannot evade it nor settle it by endorsing or approving what has or has not been done. The money question stands by itself as the most important of all the issues the people are called on to consider and settle, and before another twelve months have rolled around this fact will become so plain that no man can fail to see it, even though he be a fool and blind.

Let not democrats be led away from the real issue by idle and unnecessary controversies over the administration or its policy. Let them endorse Mr. Cleveland's honesty and his integrity as heartily

as they choose; but let them also see to it that their representatives in congress and in the legislature stand for the democratic principle of a gold and silver currency basis. Let them see to it that these representatives are men in whom they can put their trust and who will not surrender to any pressure the gold trust may be able to bring to bear on them after they have entered upon their duties.

Let democrats see to it that this great issue is stripped of all doubtful or confusing language. Let them remember that there is not the slightest hope that England, either now, or in the near future, will surrender the privilege she now has of buying our cotton, our wheat, and our other commodities at less than half their value. These commodities have been depreciated by the gold standard, and there can be no relief until our own people restore silver to its old place in our currency.

Southward Ho!

Many of the leading northern newspapers admit that the main seat of cotton manufacturing in this country will soon be shifted from New England to the south. The Philadelphia Times says:

With the south exporting \$12,000,000 of cotton manufactures and enlarging its facilities especially to supply the coarser fabrics, it begins to look as if New England's supremacy in the cotton trade is about to be depressed. Conditions of the late depression compelled close economy and the introduction of labor-saving appliances. Location, cheap rates and fuel have imparted new importance to the record. That southern factories increased their consumption last year 18,000 bales, while northern spinners fell away to the extent of 265,000. The southern mill with free raw material has an advantage New England factories never can gain, and whether it be in the fine or coarse grades the southern product is rapidly assuming an importance and development that threatens seriously the ultra protection centers of the north.

These facts and figures plainly indicate the rapid progress of the south in this great industry, and when we look forward to the possible monopoly of the business by this section we cannot fail to be impressed by the magnitude of the coming industrial change. The southward movement of the cotton mills will affect old England as well as New England, and will cause their capital, enterprise and a large share of their population to drift in this direction.

This means for the south an era of prosperity surpassing anything ever known in our history. But this bright outlook does not justify our people in sitting down with folded hands to wait for northern and English capitalists to build up our industries, railroads and towns. We must take an active hand in this upbuilding of southern interests and show our faith in cotton manufacturing by putting our money into it.

All through the dark seasons of the present financial depression the southern cotton mills have been running on full time and yielding bigger dividends than those of their northern competitors. The D. A. Tompkins Company's mill, at Charlotte, which was mentioned as a notable example in these columns a few days ago, is so crowded with orders for its fine numbers that it has to run night and day.

The cotton mill is destined to be the most powerful factor of southern prosperity in future. When we manufacture our leading staple and sell the product of our mills home and foreign markets this will be the richest region on the globe.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

A Chicago special says: "In company with 'Skinner,' celebrated pickpocket and house-breaker, Professor Frederick Starr, of the University of Chicago, will leave here this week for southern California and Mexico. Professor Starr is a specialist in the study of crime, and he believes the criminal is as different from the law-abiding citizen as the savage is from the civilized man. So he has chosen a 'crook' for a companion in order to have a good opportunity of studying him, and trying the effect of a different environment. In southern California the professor will make a study of the penitents sect, who crucify one of their number every Good Friday. He will be joined there by Professor Harley and together with their companion, will explore the ruins of Senora, the ancient city of the Mexicans. There is considerable speculation here as to the outcome of the professor's experiment with 'Skinner.' The police are almost unanimous in the belief that the professor will get the worst of it. Already the proprietors of hotels along Professor Starr's route are doubling their rates to accommodate him. A contract for rooms at the Coronado Beach hotel, San Diego, made by the professor last week, has been canceled by wire today. The publisher of the professor's book will return to the professor to the Pacific coast in their cars if his companion accompanies him, and the danger of allowing 'Skinner' out of sight for a moment is obvious. The superintendent of police, who is seen by The Recorder correspondent tonight declared that 'Skinner' would be a menace to the property of every man and woman in southern California, and he would not risk it. The superintendent of police, who is seen by The Recorder correspondent tonight declared that 'Skinner' would be a menace to the property of every man and woman in southern California, and he would not risk it.

For the past three weeks in New Orleans the deaths among the whites averaged 21.39 per 1,000, while the colored death rate was 42.98 per 1,000. The rate for the whites is low, showing that as far as its white population is concerned New Orleans is a healthy city at present, but for the colored people it is 101 per cent greater for the entire three weeks, and for the week ended May 13th 110 per cent greater. The Times-Democrat of this city last night, in a remarkable and abnormal and is at a loss for an explanation. "The weather conditions," says The Times-Democrat, "seem favorable, and it is difficult to understand why so many colored people are dying. When will explain the very high mortality among them and who will give their sanitary condition the attention it deserves?"

Mrs. Mary Lease's husband fears that his wife is on her death bed. He is in receipt of anonymous letters threatening to murder his family and burn his property.

It is now believed that 10,000 lives were lost in the Venezuelan earthquake.

Good Times Coming, Sure. From The Kansas City Times.

The probability of the passage of the tariff bill is already exercising a wholesome influence on business in the leading commercial centers. It has been apparent to all close observers for some time that the only barrier to the return of prosperity was the uncertainty of future values, owing to the doubts as to the passage of the bill. There is plenty of idle capital ready to respond to calls for investment and the rates of discount are below the average of recent years. But, notwithstanding these facts, there has been a reluctance to do business in business enterprises, however favorable the outlook seemed.

A Short Orange Crop. San Francisco, Cal., May 25.—Owing to the late frost the orange crop of California will be far below the average for this season. The total output from southern California will be about 40,000 carloads, of which over \$5,000 will go east. This is 25 per cent below last season's crop.

Montgomery, Ala., May 25.—(Special.)—James E. Chappin, an intelligent young white man of Chambers county, Alabama, pleaded guilty in the United States court here today to passing counterfeit money. He had thirteen spurious silver dollars in his possession when arrested. A gang of counterfeiters has long inhabited the wilds of Chambers county. The illicit mint is at work somewhere far up in the mountains and the counterfeit dollars are put into circulation through the backwoods of the state. Chappin is believed to be a shrewd forger.

Freeman Cook, a rough, awkward, ignorant-looking fellow, by no means prepossessing in appearance, is under arrest at police headquarters.

Cook is suspected of connection with the murder of Mrs. Lilly. He was arrested by Detective Cason, who has been investigating the case. Just what line the officers are working on they refuse to say, and what reason they have for suspecting Cook is a mystery which they refuse to explain. His name was not before brought into the case, and Chief Wright says that his arrest was the result of the work of Detective Cason. The young girl came to the city last night, and last night, and Chief Wright said he knew nothing about the evidence that had been secured against Cook.

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A GLEAN FROM GEORGIA.

Then Rest.
 Only the folding of toll-worn hands
 On the still and lifeless breast.
 Freed at last—all struggling past
 Sorrows and weeping to the wayside cast—
 Then rest—thank God, sweet rest!

Only the closing of weary eyes
 Waveringly dim at their best.
 No more tears—life's empty years
 Vanish like mist as the dawning appears—
 Then rest—thank God, sweet rest!

Always on Hand.
 "Fitzgerald's wife leads him a terrible life," she constantly quarreling with him,"
 indeed, why I didn't think she ever lost her temper."
 "She don't; it is always with her."

The Weeping Willow.
 With the future dawning darkly, and Eden
 but a dream.
 The outcast sought a shelter from the
 noonday's beam:
 Beneath the cooling shadow of a willow tree
 they crept,
 Whose branches nestled round them, and
 for their sinning wept.

Her Dream Realized.
 The train was stopped—the robbers bold
 Made the engineer quite fast
 The crowd shrieked, as the news was
 told,
 "Held up by a man at last!"

Not Allowed to Labor at All.
 "Your comrade seemed to be laboring under
 a false impression when he called on me today," remarked a capitalist to the
 walking delegate.

The House Beside the Spring.
 I've tasted of all the licker that a feller
 ever made,
 From champagne, sparklin' glorious, to the
 crotch lemonade;
 But nuthin' seemed to equal, or so much
 pleasure bring.

Not a Circumstance.
 "Yes sir," cried the drummer, excitedly,
 "I've seen these dancers get so wrought up
 that they could kick eight feet in the air."
 "Pshaw," laughed the Georgia colonel,
 you ought to come down our way. I've
 seen many a nigger strung up so high that
 he'd kick twenty feet in the air."

My Heart's Song.
 'Tis a song of you, my sweetheart,
 And its tender, thrilling note
 Makes soft, and weaves its music
 Among the dreams of you that float
 About and scatter sweetness
 Over the spot where sadness dwelt,
 Where love now clings with gladness,
 While the shadows swiftly melt.

Will Go Back Home.
 The young woman who ran away from
 her home in Anniston, Ala., day before
 yesterday and came to Atlanta, was kept
 at the police station all yesterday.

When Chief Connolly reached his office
 yesterday morning the facts regarding her
 arrival in Atlanta and concerning her de-
 parture from her home were laid before
 him. He at once wired the young woman's
 mother, stating that the daughter was in
 custody in Atlanta. The chief stated further
 that she had been taken in charge with a
 view to restoring her to her home.

In a few hours a telegram was received at
 police headquarters from the mother of
 the runaway girl, saying that she would
 reach the city last night on the same train
 on which her daughter had reached the
 city on the night before. Chief Connolly
 informed the girl of this message, and she
 expressed a willingness to go back home.
 Instead of the mother an uncle of the
 young girl came to the city last night, and
 calling at police headquarters, took charge
 of his niece. She was glad enough to
 accompany him back to her old home.

SUSPECTED OF THE MURDER.
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STATE SENATOR.

Two of the Counties of the District
 Have Already Acted,
 AND FULTON WILL ACT NEXT FRIDAY

And the Candidate Receiving the Largest Vote Will Name the Delegates to the Senatorial Convention.

The senatorial convention for this district will meet in Atlanta next Monday. And then a democratic candidate for state senator will be nominated by that convention.

But before the convention meets Fulton county will have to select its delegates to the convention.

That selection, however, will be made the coming Friday at the primary to be held in this city and throughout the county.

Both Clayton and Cobb have selected delegates to the senatorial convention and the gentlemen who were selected now have their candidates in their pockets. The Cobb county delegation was elected by a mass meeting held in Marietta last Friday, of which The Constitution told the next day.

The Clayton county people have acted since, and in acting did so in response to a call of Judge W. L. Watterson, chairman of the democratic executive committee.

On account of the fact that the senatorial election belongs to Fulton county this time, by virtue of the rotation system, and that in consequence, this county had no choice except to ratify that of Fulton, the executive committee thought it best to delay action until the primary next Friday.

On that day, in accordance with the instructions of the county executive committee, the voters of Fulton will have an opportunity to express their choice for state senator.

The voter will vote for delegates to the senatorial convention, but will vote directly for his choice of the candidates, and the candidate receiving the greatest number of votes will name the delegates to the senatorial convention, which will, when that body meets, elect the senator.

By the rotation system, which has been in vogue in the senatorial district for years, it is now Fulton's time to name the senator, and the four votes from Cobb and Clayton will come ready to sustain the choice of Fulton, at least that is what may be expected if a backward glance is taken.

EVERYTHING READY.

Both the New Hose Company Houses
to Be Occupied.

FIRE DEPARTMENT'S FLOWER JUBILEE

It Will Be a Procession of All the Paraphernalia—Ninety-One Men Will Be in Line.

There will be two more hose companies added to the already superb fire department of Atlanta tomorrow night, when the two new houses, Nos. 6 and 7, are occupied by the two new companies.

The two new hose wagons are all ready and the foremen of the two companies have been busy for two days arranging everything at the houses to the queen's taste in order to be ready for the reception of the wagons and the men.

Foreman E. B. Anderson will be in charge of Company No. 7 and will have under him seven men to man the hose wagon. Foreman Anderson is well known in Atlanta and has been at engine house No. 1 for some time. He is thoroughly versed in everything that it takes to make up a good fireman, and having first learned to obey, is thus able to take charge of others. He will have under him the following men:

W. L. Burrell, driver, formerly of No. 1; W. M. Watkins, formerly of No. 1; R. T. Payne, G. W. Waits, Edward Kendrick, Henry Anandale and T. H. Goodwin.

These men make a fine crew, and are such veterans as Burrell and Watkins, men that never lose their heads under any circumstances and always know the right thing to do at the right time. Foreman Anderson will have under him a set of faithful workers.

At Company No. 6, in the fourth ward, there will be a good company also, headed by John Ferrell, the youngest foreman in the department. Ferrell is an especially bright young man, and has always been a conscientious worker, never failing in his duties. It was these qualities that led to his promotion. At the new engine house he will have seven men also. The crew will be composed of the following named firemen:

E. K. Grimm, driver, formerly of No. 2; L. R. Hooper, H. Harris, A. S. Jenkins, A. W. Dimmock, O. E. Dennard and L. E. Bennett.

"I like the arrangements of the new houses," said Foreman Anderson yesterday, "and I hardly think that the most scrupulous person could discover anything to find fault with. Everything at No. 7 has been arranged and we will be ready to install the new hose wagon Thursday night."

Chief Joyner stated that the architect did not want the houses taken charge of on Friday, as this was not considered a lucky day; in view of this the chief has ordered the new wagons to go in on Thursday night.

Fire Department Flower Jubilee.

For the first time in eight years the entire fire department will be in line of procession on Saturday afternoon at 3 o'clock, when all decorated with evergreens and flowers, every hose wagon, both hook and ladder companies, the two steamers and the chemical engine, will parade around a given line of march.

It will be the fire department's flower jubilee.

Since the last parade the Atlanta fire department has increased until now it has eight hose wagons, two hook and ladder trucks, two steamers and a chemical engine—thirteen machines in all, and Chief Joyner wants to get a water tower in order to break the bad luck that might possibly accompany this odd number.

The line of march will necessarily be confined to the center of the city and will be as follows:

From headquarters on Alabama street out Alabama to Broad street, down Broad to Mitchell and along Mitchell to Whitehall, up Whitehall street to Alabama and down Alabama to Pryor, and along Pryor to Decatur, from Decatur to Peachtree and down Peachtree to Broad and from the corner of Peachtree and Broad to Alabama street and then back to headquarters where the companies will disband.

The Mayor and General Council.
Chief Joyner is sending out a number of invitations to the mayor and general council to take part in the procession. Carriages will be furnished by the fire department and the mayor and councilmen will be invited to ride in the line of march. After the procession breaks up Chief Joyner will request them to accompany him to both of the new houses and inspect them.

The chief and all members of the fire department ask that as many flowers and evergreens as possible be sent to the headquarters or any one of the various other engine houses. Foreman Anderson of West End company, particularly requests that any West Enders who will give him flowers or evergreens for the decoration of hose wagon No. 7, bring them to the engine house Saturday morning.

There will be ninety-one men in procession, all of them carrying their new spring suits, which are custom made and the product of home industry—Jerry Lynch. The hats are splendid straw and cloth hats. In all the glory of pretty uniforms and flower bedecked engines and hose wagons, the fire department will continue Solomon in all his glory.

Send in the flowers Saturday morning.

A SOIREE.

It Will Be Given Tonight at the Gate City Guards' Armory.

The Atlanta Lodge Theatrical Mechanical Association will give a soiree at the Gate City Guard armory tonight, for the benefit of the association to defray the expenses of members from the New York lodge to this city to institute a new incorporated by the state of Georgia.

The price of tickets is very reasonable—only 50 cents—each ticket entitles the member to the different seats in the hall. Ladies are admitted free. They have secured a fine orchestra, and have arranged a nice programme for the occasion.

The soiree will begin at 8:30 o'clock and last until probably 1 o'clock.

Let all who can attend and give the boys a good time.

Notice.

Atlanta Postoffice, Office of the Postmaster, Atlanta, Ga., May 29, 1894.

All departments of the Atlanta postoffice will close May 30, 1894, at 10 o'clock a. m. General delivery will again open at 5 o'clock p. m. and remain open till 10 o'clock p. m.

AMOS FOX, Postmaster.

LaGrange Female College Commencement.

Friday, June 1—8:30 p. m.—Exercises by preparatory department.

Saturday, June 2—10 a. m.—Meeting of trustees and visiting board from the North Georgia conference.

Sunday, June 3—11 a. m.—Baccalaureate sermon by Rev. E. E. Hoss, D.D., Nashville, Tenn.

Monday, June 4—10 a. m.—Recitations by sophomore class.

Wednesday, June 6—9 a. m.—Exercises and graduating exercises of senior class.

Conferring degrees.

The Macon and Birmingham railroad will sell round-trip tickets at one fare; the Atlanta and West Point at one and a third fare.

RUFUS W. SMITH, President.

EULER B. SMITH, Secretary.

Real faith never grows weak by having to wait. Sufferers taking Hood's Sarsaparilla for chronic complaints should be patient and the result will be all that can be asked.

Ask your druggist for the infallible cockroach and rat exterminator, Stearns' Electric Paste; 50c—adv.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder.

World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

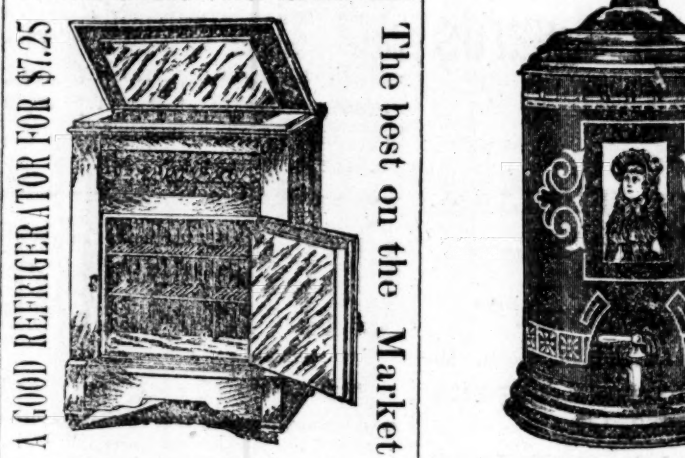


"A little higher in price, but we invite housekeepers to insist upon being supplied with the

"FERRIS" BRAND.

Sold by the Better Grocers.

A CAR LOAD OF REFRIGERATORS RECEIVED.



Any size you want at corresponding prices.

USE PURE WATER.



THE CELEBRATED ZANESVILLE STONE WATER FILTERS Have been fully tested and their merits for families using practical adaptation for the most pure and soft water, river or hydrant water free from all organic matter, gases, taste or smell.

It has been proven that typhoid fever, cholera, diarrhoea and other zymotic diseases are chiefly caused by impure water.

Everything a housekeeper needs sold by

Fitten-Thompson & Co.,

Corner Broad and Marietta Streets, may 20 to jun 1-sun wed fri

We have been to the

McNEAL

Paint and Glass Co.

They are Manufacturers and Dealers in

PAINTERS' SUPPLIES.

114-116 Whitehall St.

ATLANTA, GA.

FOR RENT—Cottages, Houses, Etc.

FOR RENT—From June 1st to September 1st, furnished seven-room house \$30 per month, 71 East North avenue, half block from Peachtree.

FOR RENT—20-room boarding house; modern conveniences; north side; close in. Bargain to right party. Call at 102 North Pryor street.

FOR RENT—7-room house, furnished, at 124 Ivy street. Apply to C. E. Hartman, Equitable building.

FOR RENT—No. 20 Lee street, at Tannan Park, 5-room cottage, large lot, very desirable; \$15. W. M. Scott & Co. may 27-31

FOR RENT—Furnished Rooms.

12 EAST 32nd street, New York city. Well furnished rooms to rent with board in central location. References given from north and south. may 30-31-thur-sat-fri

FOR RENT—Miscellaneous.

FOR RENT—A 4-story brick factory building, suitable for a kind of manufacturing; located on W. A. railroad and Marietta street electric car line. Apply to T. W. Baxter, Equitable building. may 23-in-wed-sun

FOR SALE—A lot of second-hand hot bed and greenhouse sash, very cheap, 29 Kelly street, rear Fair street school. may 27-31

FOR SALE—CHEAP—Six shares Roswell Manufacturing Co. stock. Address "Hoswell," care Constitution. may 27-31

RECEIVER'S SALE—\$10,000 worth of shoes at and below cost, by order of the court. See early. D. H. George, Receiver. George H. Lewis, Receiver for Price & Foster, 34 Marietta street.

MEDICAL.

MADAME DESMOND'S French Pills, for ladies; superior to all others; safe, quick, sure; never known to fail. Price \$2.50 per box. Address Gotham Medical Company, 26 Union Square, New York, may 27-31

Old papers for sale at

The Constitution Office

20 cents per hundred.

HELP WANTED—Male.

TRAVELING salesman can add line rubber clothing or unoccupied routes. Mackintosh, P. O. 1371, New York.

WANTED—Traveling salesman who can sell a good article in harness. Address Mackintosh, care Station "A," postoffice Baltimore, Md. may 30-31

WANTED—A sober, industrious man to represent us as agent in introducing and selling our asphalt paints and asphalt roofing. Three colors, red, brown and black. Samples, catalogues and personal letter free. The Armistage Manufacturing Co., 3200 to 3300 Williamsburg avenue, Richmond, Va. may 30-31-thur-sat-tues

WANTED AT ONCE—Twenty good union granite cutters at the new courthouse, Fort Worth, Tex. may 27-31

MALE AND FEMALE AGENTS to sell our 320 page illustrated book of the celebrated Breckinridge-Pollard bread of promise trial. Agents are making \$100 a week. Write at once, enclosing 10 cents in stamps for fine outfit. Centennial Manufacturing Company, Milwaukee, Wis. may 28-thur-sat wed

MEN TO SELL BAKING POWDER—Steady employment, experience unnecessary, \$75 salary or commission. T. S. Chemical Works, 840 Van Buren, Chicago, Ill. aug 15-3m

STUDENTS—Why is Atlanta Business University patronized by graduates and teachers of other business colleges? Investigate. 23 Whitehall.

HELP WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Experienced hands "at dress-making. Call at once, 85 Houston street, between Ivy and Courtland streets.

SITUATIONS WANTED—Female.

WANTED—Position as housekeeper, governess or seamstress, a widow of thirty years. References exchanged. Address of call Mrs. Britton, 145 S. Pryor.

WANTED—Position as stenographer and typewriter by a young lady of two years experience who is a good Remington or Yost operator and a thoroughly competent stenographer. Will accept place for part time. References last employer, M. 170 Ivy street. may 30-31-wed-fri-sun

BUSINESS CHANCES.

WANTED—Young man, a student, with about \$500 cash, half interest in good paying business. Address J. care Constitution. may 24-1w

MISCELLANEOUS.

WANTED TO BUY in any quantity, all denominations of canceled Columbian postage stamps existing in the U. S. Postoffice. Presque Isle Stamp Company, box 243, Atlanta, Ga.

MONEY TO LOAN.

WANTED BOARDERS—Select board and delightful rooms, comforts and conveniences of a home. Summer rates. 239 Courtland, corner Cain.

\$500 TO LEND on good residence or business property at 7 per cent interest. Address P. O. box 307. may 22-1m

WANTED—To buy purchase money notes or any notes well secured. Apply to T. W. Baxter, 97 Equitable building. may 24-1m

MONEY TO LOAN—We buy real estate notes or any notes, properly secured, at reasonable rates. Money here and no delay. Rambo & Jones, 615 Equitable building. may 22-2w

LOANS ON REAL ESTATE and purchase money notes bought, sold, discounted and banked. 310 South Broad street. may 20-1m

ATLANTA SAVINGS BANK, lends money on real estate, buys purchase money notes, and a very fine line of real estate. J. K. Otley, Cashier, 101 Decatur street. may 13-1m

DOUGLAS & DOWLING have money to loan at 1 per cent on Atlanta real estate. Room 223 Equitable building. may 10-1m

WITHOUT real estate you can borrow what money you want from Atlanta Discount Company, Office No. 110 City City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier, may 6-1m

ANY amount of money can be borrowed on good security at very low rates. Moody Loan and Investment Co., 413 Equitable. feb 14-6m

LOANS of any amount promptly made on collateral business property at 6 per cent. \$50,000 for choice residence loans at 7 per cent. Weyman & Connors, 825 Equitable building. mar 1-1m

MONEY ON HAND for 1 to 5 year loans. If security is good, no delay; also short time loans made on approved paper. R. H. Jones, 45 Marietta street. apr 11-1m

LOANS upon real estate in or near Atlanta. Promptly negotiated by S. Barnett, 615 Equitable building. apr 6-1m

LIBERAL LOANS made on diamonds, watches, jewelry, clothing, pistols, musical instruments or anything of value. All transactions strictly confidential; length of time and rates to suit owner. New York Loan Office, 101 City City bank building. Jos. N. Moody, cashier, mar 30-1m

LOANS ON FARMS and city real estate. Splendid facilities. W. P. & J. C. Davis, attorneys, Room 43 Gate City bank building. feb 1-1m

RILEY-GRANT COMPANY negotiate loans at 4 and 7 per cent on improved real estate, special rates on hand-made loans. 35 S. Broad street. jan 4-1m

WANTED—Agents.

AGENTS—To travel or at home, to take orders by sample. We pay expenses and salary or commission. It is a quick-selling staple article. Sample sent on application. Address Lock Box 125, N. Y. City. may 28-31

WE CAN MAKE quick loans at 4 and 7 per cent; money here; good purchase money notes wanted. Scott & Co., 307 Equitable building. mar 1-1m

BRECKINRIDGE BOOK—Breach of promise. History of litigants, illustrated. Agents success unparalleled. 108,000 already sold. Outfit free. Agents wanted. W. H. Ferguson Company, Sixth street, Cincinnati, O. may 26-31

CHOICE ROOMS, with first-class board, in fine locality; reduced rates for the summer. 73 Capitol avenue. may 27-31

WANTED—Miscellaneous.

WANTED TO BUY in any quantity, all denominations of Confederate postage stamps. Presque Isle Stamp Company, box 243, Atlanta, Ga. Send for price list.

PERSONAL.

ELIZABETH E. HAMPTON, maiden name Elizabeth E. Cole, daughter of George and Sarah Cole, lived between Decatur and Ringgold, Ga., wants information regarding John Callahan, his present whereabouts, last known place of living, in August, 1885, was in Kingston, Tenn. He was reported later to have removed to the state of Texas, when he died. Wants information time and place of death. He was a carpenter by trade and had a brother called Ellison Callahan. Any information will be gladly received, showing authentic information. Address undesignated, Elizabeth E. Hampton, Cascade, Sangamon county, Illinois.

NOTICE—I will apply at next meeting of council for liquor license at 79 South Broad. J. L. George. may 30-31

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NOTICE—I will make application at next meeting of council for retail liquor license at 87 W. Peters street. A. Gershon. may 28-31

NOTICE—I will make application for beer license at 209 Peters street at next meeting of council. may 28-thur-fri-sat-mon

NOTICE—I will make application at next meeting of council for retail liquor license at 23 W. Mitchell street. W. H. Jentzen. Send 10 cents Ladies' Novelty Company, Kansas City, Mo. may 3-1y

WHEN IN BUFFALO stop at the Genesee; Niagara Falls forty minutes away. July 15-1y

TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

EXPERT TYPEWRITER REPAIRING—Have your typewriter made good as new at small cost; expert repairs at all times from New York with complete repair outfit. Telephone No. 2200. Send for price list. George M. Folger, 210 W. Pryor street. may 30-31

BUCKLEY & ADAMS

Real Estate and Loans.

\$50,000 will buy a choice piece of central property.

\$50,000 will buy 30 acres at Hapeville, 8-r. h., orchard, vineyard, pasture set in bermuda and well watered.

\$500 per acre will buy 22 acres on south side. \$5,000 will buy 101 acres on Peachtree road, or will exchange for city property.

\$2,250 will buy nice Capitol avenue home. This must be sold and for a home or an investment it cannot be equalled.

S. BOYKIN TURMAN, Real Estate and Loan Agent.

Oakland cemetery lot, choice, near Hunter street entrance; 18x20 feet; \$400.

Washington street lot, 60x200 feet to alley, only \$1,400, easy terms; all street improvements down and all paid for.

\$5,500 will get Broad street store; rents well. 10x150 feet, east front, a corner, water, gas, Belgian blocks and sewer, Pryor street, near Georgia avenue. Can sell at a bargain.

\$30 for lot on Loyd street, easy terms. Buy and build you a cottage home. Wanted for a good customer, a 7-r. house, close in, on south side.

Hapeville—\$150 per acre, choice land; time of choice land, only \$1,000. Come and see it. 8 Kimball House. Phone 164.

Sam'l W. Goods, Attorney, Albert L. Beck, J. A. Reynolds.

GOODE, BECK & CO.'S

REAL ESTATE OFFERS

CREW ST., cor. Pope—3 lots and a 2-r. cottage all for \$200 cash this week; a great bargain, but must sell this week. Buy now or lose it.

COLUMBIAN ST.—7-r. cottage on lot 45x140 feet, near Merfitts ave., one block from Peachtree street, to exchange for vacant lot worth \$5,000 on West Peachtree, North avenue, Piedmont avenue, or in that vicinity. It is a neat, nice cottage home in first-class neighborhood, leveled, with east front. Be quick if you wish it.

CLARKSTON, Ga., on Georgia railroad—2 acres, with neat 4-r. cottage, good barn, fruit, grapes; only \$1,500.

WEST END—2-story 8-r. residence and a 4-r. house, both on lot 40x200 feet to alley; water, gas, east front on Lee street, near Gordon; choice place; \$4,250, payable \$250 cash and \$100 every three months or \$33.33 per month.

150x140 feet, making three lots 50x140 feet each, with neat, nice 3-r. cottage, near Marietta street car line at Hewitt's station, part of the Niles property, near J. D. Collins and Henry Powers's places, to exchange for inside cottage home worth \$2,000.

FOREST AVENUE—Home complete, cor. Courtland avenue; lot 11x142 feet, with large, commodious brick residence, all city improvements in it, and in strictly first-class neighborhood; very choice home, for \$20,000, or will sell real residence for \$12,000 for \$12,000; or vacant corner lot 60x142 feet for \$7,500.

CENTRAL RAILROAD, two miles beyond Hapeville, eight miles from Atlanta; beautiful shaded tract of land of from 20 to 25 acres of land with east front, five acres has 150 feet front; price for five acres, \$250, payable fifty dollars cash, balance in one, two, three and four years, with 8 per cent interest.

CAPITOL AVENUE—Lot 50x200 feet, on east side Capitol avenue, between Rumley and Glenn streets, \$2,750, on easy terms. 40x200 feet, all street improvements, \$3,000.

ON INSTALLMENTS—New 3-r. High class avenue cottage on lot 60x200 feet, on electric line, good neighborhood, a neat cottage and a very fine lot for \$2,500.

10 LOTS ON RANDOLPH and Simpson sts., near Highland avenue car line, each lot 30x150 feet, all for \$5,000.

GOODE, BECK & CO., Corner Peachtree and Marietta streets.

ISAAC LIEBMAN,

Real Estate, Renting and Loans.

28 Peachtree Street.

THREE BEAUTIFUL lots, each 50x150, on Pearl street, never offered before for less than \$500 each. Can be bought now for \$700 each.

I HAVE SOME cheap property on Houston street, near Piedmont avenue. Call and let me tell you about this.

\$700 BUYS two of the prettiest lots in Manchester.

GOOD FARM, well improved, near Marietta, Ga., to exchange for city property.

\$3,000 BUYS a complete mill with 25 acres of land, store and blacksmith shop, in DeKalb county, on Swan River. See prospectus. No. 146 Decatur street, Licensed Pawnbroker. mar 30-1m

LOANS ON FARMS and city real estate. Splendid facilities. W. P. & J. C. Davis, attorneys, Room 43 Gate City bank building. feb 1-1m

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TYPEWRITERS AND SUPPLIES.

THOSE WHO WENT To the Exposition at Chicago

Saw the wonderful exhibition made by the Libbey Glass Company. This was considered one of the most interesting displays there. The wonderful process of cutting glass was shown in all its details. The Libbey Company are acknowledged to be the most skillful cutters of glass in the world. The purity and brilliancy of their glass and the artistic effects of their cutting has easily put their work far ahead of all other makes. To say that cut glass "is as good as Libbey's" means the highest claim that competitors aspire to, hence it is that the Libbey make is a household word in this country.

J. P. Stevens & Bro. are sole agents in Atlanta for this glass. They show the largest stock to be seen in this city and their prices are acknowledged the lowest.

only one

there's only one genuine "pepper" whisky—it's the "old oscar pepper," "o. o. p."—in white flint square bottles—white label with red "o. o. p." across face—see that you get it. don't be humbugged by counterfeit "peppers."

bluthenthal "b & h." & bickart, "b & h."

marietta and forsyth—phone 378.
all kinds of fine whiskies.
"four aces."
"canadian club."
"highland rye."

FRANK M. POTTS,
HENRY POTTS,
JOSEPH THOMPSON.

The Potts-Thompson Liquor Co.

Importers and Wholesale Dealers.

Also, Distillers of Stone Mountain Corn Whisky and keep everything that can be called for in their line.

7, 9, 11, 13 Kimball House,
Decatur St., Atlanta, Ga.

Coming to Atlanta
FREE FOR TWO MONTHS.



Two eminent FOREIGN DOCTORS will arrive in Atlanta next Thursday morning, May 31st, and immediately open permanent offices at No. 44 Walton street, just back of the postoffice. All who visit the doctors before August 23 will receive services two months free of charge. The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly acquainted with the sick and afflicted. This benevolent offer is extended to the rich and poor alike. These distinguished gentlemen have been selected from the highest graded colleges of the continent, and, therefore, represent the best medical and surgical training in the world. All diseases of men and women treated. No matter what the name or nature of your disease may be, nor how long standing, do not fail to secure their opinion of your case, as it costs you nothing. If incurable they will frankly tell you. Go early, as their offices are usually crowded. Hours—10 a. m. to 7:30 p. m. Sunday, 10 a. m. to 4 p. m. Their office will be known as the "Foreign Doctors' Office," No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga. Those unable to call, inclose a history of their case, together with a 2-cent stamp, and address to Dr. A. Soper, No. 44 Walton street, Atlanta, Ga.

Miss Maria PARLOA'S COOK BOOK

containing 100 recipes which she has lately written for the LIEBIG COMPANY

SENT FREE

on application to Dauchy & Co., 27 Park Place, New York. Drop a postal for it and always buy

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF BEEF

NOW is the time for

Iced Tea.

Our RUSSIAN RESERVE and ELITE BLEND delight all who try them.

THE C. J. KAMPER GROCERY CO.
Phone 428. 350 and 352 Peachtree St.



A. K. HAWKES,
Manufacturing Optician

The only optical plant run by electric motor power in the state. All the latest inventions for testing eyesight; established twenty-three years. Headquarters for the United States, 12 Whitehall street.

A SERIOUS LOSS

Georgia Farmers Will Suffer from the
Cold Weather.

FIELDS OF COTTON PLOWED UP

Reports from All Sections Show Disastrous Effects in the Wake of the Recent Cold Wave.

The report of the weather bureau for this week shows that the crops throughout the state are in a serious condition, and that the permanent effects of the recent cold wave will be sadly disastrous.

Since the cold snap of last week much interest has been felt as to the result. Various inquiries have been received by Officer Morrill, and he has been busy for several days replying to letters which requested information as to the prospect of cotton in Georgia. These letters were based upon reports sent in from every section of the state, and in them the opinion was general that the weather and winds have played sad havoc with Georgia's staple. Mr. Morrill has given signal attention to the collection of the reports for this week and has tried to gain the exact condition and prospect of Georgia crops. He says:

"There is no longer doubt that serious and irreparable damage has been done to cotton over at least the northern half of Georgia. The severe cold of a week ago Sunday was followed by a cold and nearly rainless week. Especially was it cold at night. So far, therefore, from being revived and strengthened by warmth and moisture, the damaged cotton plants were further chilled by raw northwest winds, and the growth of root, as well, was checked by the dryness of the soil. As a result cotton in northern Georgia is in an extremely critical state. Specimens of the plant sent by Mr. C. C. Dawson from Greene county the past week are typical of the condition of cotton over at least half of the state. Nearly all the leaves were dried and dead, having the same appearance as if the plants had been pulled up and allowed to wither in a hot sun. In about three-fourths of them the terminal bud and minute leaves at the top were still fresh. The later plants would doubtless grow under favorable conditions, but could hardly stand many days of cold, or even a slight drought. In many fields so much cotton has already died that the stand is very poor. This is true particularly of fields with north and west exposure. Some fields have been plowed up and planted in corn, and, unless more favorable conditions soon intervene, many more will have stands too poor to pay for cultivation.

Full reports of the recent disaster to the cotton crop by the untimely weather of last week have been received from nearly every town and hamlet in northwest Georgia. Early planted cotton was damaged much more than late cotton. Where cotton was well up and had been chopped off it suffered badly, particularly in exposed places, that is, where there was no protection from the high northerly winds. In some fields over three-quarters of the cotton was killed. A few farmers have plowed up these irretrievably damaged cotton fields and planted corn. However, there are still many fields that have fair stands of cotton, especially where the cotton was late and had not been chopped off before the cold weather; but all cotton is stunted and set back. Beans, peas, sweet potatoes and watermelons, also, were all badly damaged by the cold. Corn generally looks well, though its growth has been somewhat checked. Irish potatoes are all right. Wheat has a little rust, but still looks promising. Oats have not done very well this year. Early wheat and oats will soon be ready to harvest. Grass is growing well.

Plowing Up Cotton.
The weather in northern Georgia has been too cool and windy for crops to make any progress during the past week. In the extreme north the wintry weather did considerable damage to all vegetation. The lay of the land has a great deal to do with determining the present condition of the cotton crop. On west and north sides of hills and level ground the plants still seem injured beyond recovery, while in places that were protected from the cold and destructive winds, the stand is quite fair. Some are planting over as fast as they can, while others are more hopeful, and are waiting to see what will be the outcome. Corn in some districts is very small and yellow; but most fields show a good stand, and an average yield is certain. Oats are improving, and harvesting has commenced. Wheat is still rusting. Rye is in fair condition. Apples and peaches are a total failure. Nearly all of the peach trees are dead.

Damage to Melons.
In the western part of the state the nights have been cool, and cotton has made very little recovery from the late cold wave. Incalculable damage was done both to cotton and melons, while other crops suffered less. Many of the cotton plants are dead, while it is thought many more will die, and the indications point to a poor crop, especially that which is planted on sandy land. Corn continues to look well, and in many cases has received its second plowing. Early wheat will be harvested in a few days, and will only be a fair crop. Some oats are ripe and are being harvested. The stem and heads are rather short, and the crop will be poor, especially spring oats. Sweet potato slips in some places are not looking very well, and all gardens are in need of warm weather and rain. Fruit will be scarce.

Discouraging reports have been received from middle Georgia. Crops in that section are recovering very slowly from the serious setback by the cold of the 19th and 20th, owing to the slowness of the weather to again get seasonably warm. Cotton planters are badly demoralized. Many are still waiting to see what will be the further condition of the cotton crop, some have been chopping out and some have been plowing over. It is still impossible to calculate the amount of injury done, but, at all odds it is great. Cane, peas, sweet potatoes and watermelons have all been more or less retarded and damaged by cold weather. Corn generally looks fine. Irish potatoes in most localities are doing well. Oats are beginning to be harvested, and the yield appears to be pretty fair.

The wintry weather of the 19th, 20th and 21st instant in south Georgia, as compared with the weather in the northern counties, was very mild. Everything was retarded by the cold, but no serious damage has been done. Cotton, the chief sufferer, is again in fair condition. On some farms it has been growing lousy during the cold weather, and a heavy rain would be of much benefit. Corn, everywhere, is in good condition, and is reported by some to be in the waist high. Most of the oat crop has been in good condition, but some vines near the roots look yellow. Outcrops are destroying vegetables.

In the southeast section of the state, on and near the coast, cotton has not had to contend with such cold weather as has prevailed in the other sections of the state; nevertheless the crop was considerably retarded. Cotton now on many plantations is coming along nicely. Corn is growing well. Oats are being cut and average quite well in quantity. Irish potatoes are being dug and shipped; the yield is fair and the quality good, but the price received, \$1.25 a crate, is considered low. Rice looks well. Watermelons and okra were retarded by cold weather.

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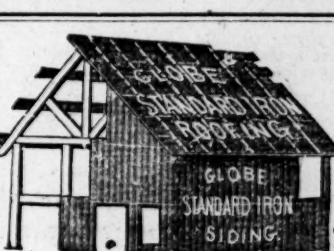
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